

400 Candidates Fall of Sultan Ends Dynasty To Be Named in Britain To-day

Our Parties, Conservatives, Labor, Asquithian and Georgian Liberals, Will Contest for 615 Seats

Independents Make Gains

Great Crowd Expected to Hear Ex-Premier on Guy Fawkes Day in London

With the deposition of Mohammed VI, ends one of the oldest dynasties and thirteen centuries ago on July 16 last that the Mohammedan Era began, with the Hejira or flight of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina. It was in 1277, or 695 years ago, that the tribe of Ottoman Turks first came into notice under the leadership of Oghuz, son of Kara Khan; when several thousand of them, driven from Central Asia by the Mongols, sought refuge in the Seljuk Sultanate of Konia. Being repulsed, they turned back eastward; their leader was drowned in crossing the Euphrates, and under a new leader, Ertoghul, son of Oghuz, they returned and were permitted to settle at Angora. There Ertoghul died in 1288 and was succeeded by his son Osman, from whom the tribe thereafter took its name. The Osmanli or Ottoman Empire may be dated from the year 1300, when the Seljukian Empire crumbled into ruins.

Osman's son Orkhan conquered Bursa, or Broussa, in 1326; in 1355 Orkhan's son, Suleiman, entered the Straits and established an Ottoman fortress at Gallipoli, and soon after the famous—or infamous—corps of janissaries was established, composed of captured Christians. Orkhan's son Murad captured Adrianople in 1361 and made it the capital of the empire. In 1389 the battle of Kosovo was fought, in which the Serbian Emperor, Lazarus, and the Ottoman Sultan, Murad, both perished, and as a result of which the Turks gained control of most of the Balkan peninsula.

Survivor, Tatar, Victory Timur Leng, the Tartar, came from Samarkand, and in the great battle of Angora in 1402 almost annihilated the Turkish Empire, but it survived and the Turkish nation, in view of the treason in the Palace of the Sublime Porte, has proclaimed its own organic statute.

Article I of this statute stipulates that the sovereignty of the Sultan is assumed by the nation. By Article II executive and legislative powers are conferred upon the nation. War-Making Power Assumed Article VII invests the body of the nation with sovereign rights such as the right to declare war and conclude peace. (These were formerly prerogatives of the Sultan.) "Since then the former Ottoman Empire had collapsed and in its place the new National Turkish State is called into being.

Article VIII since abolition of the Sultanate the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has taken its place. That is to say the government of Constantinople, its existence being no longer supported by any national force, has ceased to exist and no longer constitutes a vital organism. The true mass of the people of the nation have instituted an administrative government of the people defending the true rights of the people and the peasants, guaranteeing their welfare.

The statement adds: "The Constantinople government, having made common cause with the enemy, surrounded by speaking of the rights of the Sultan and dynastic rights. The dispatch from Tewfik Pasha (the Grand Vizier of the Constantinople government) is a fantastic feeble document, such as is rarely met with in history."

Unionists to Nominate 465 LONDON, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The lists of parliamentary candidates in the approaching elections, representing all the parties, were issued to-night for publication to-morrow. A total of 1,370 candidates have been nominated, distributed as follows: Conservatives, generally called Unionists, 465; Asquithian, or Independent, Liberals, 325; National, or Georgian, Liberals, 170; and Laborites, 410.

There may still be a few more nominations before the lists are made official to-morrow, but they are considered to be practically complete, and although there have been conflicting reports on the subject to-day, apparently Mr. Lloyd George has no intention of carrying out his threat to nominate a host of "Carpet-bagger" candidates to oppose the Conservatives. One such candidate was nominated to-day to oppose Sir William Jervais Hicks, the new Secretary for Overseas Trade, but no others are known, and the former Premier's opponents do not hesitate to declare that they are not being outbid by Sir George Younger, who, they say, "again has shown his superiority in electioneering tactics."

The first actually elected members of the new parliament were announced to-day. They are the three members for the "Combined Scottish Universities," two Conservatives, Sir Henry Craik and Sir George Berry, and one National Liberal, D. M. Cowan, who, being unopposed, were declared duly elected.

Approximately forty Conservative candidates are unopposed, but of the 170 Georgian Liberals only eight are unopposed.

Russian Refugees in Misery Thousands From Vladivostok Suffer in Manchuria TOKIO, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Official reports indicate that thousands of Russian refugees from Vladivostok are at Hunchun, Manchuria, in a deplorable condition. Supplies are exhausted in the district. Some of the exiles are reported selling their children to Chinese.

The first general order issued by the Red government at Vladivostok prohibits gambling and the use of opium or cocaine.

The Japanese warship Kasuga will return to its home port November 10. The Nishin will remain in Vladivostok through the winter. Further order is reported in the Siberian port.

Federal Taxes in Chicago District Drop \$88,000,000 CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Federal taxes for the Chicago district have been reduced approximately \$88,000,000, John C. Cannon, District Collector of Internal Revenue, announced to-day. These reductions, he said, for 1922 would include: Income tax, \$35,000,000; transportation tax, \$45,000,000; and sales and luxury tax, \$7,000,000.

During the four years of the transportation tax, the 1st Illinois District paid the government \$108,000,000, having spent \$2,850,000,000 on transportation alone, of which \$675,000,000 was for passenger fares.

Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, that the Angora Assembly's action might force the abdication of Sultan Mohammed VI and take away the political power of the Sultan, but that it did not abolish the Sultanate. The Angora Assembly, he said, might be able to depose the present Sultan but it could not choose a new one for according to the Koran, the Sultan is also the Caliph, who is the head of the Mahometan Church, and the Koran is explicit as to how the Shari'a is to be chosen.

Henry Morgenthau, the United States' oldest brother, automatically becomes Sultan. The prince said that the Angora action was only a belated consummation of the provisions in the Nationalist constitution and probably had been precipitated by Sultan Mohammed's recent action in signing a document composed by Tewfik Pasha, the Constantinople government's Grand Vizier, which, in effect, was a declaration of war on the Angora Assembly.

The prince, who is the son of the late Alfonso XII by a morganatic marriage, became an American citizen last year and is now trying to show American business men how vast are the commercial possibilities of Turkey. Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador to Turkey, was unwilling to discuss the Angora Assembly's action without further information, but said that he did not think that Mohammed VI would abdicate.

Emir of Afghanistan May Claim Caliphate

Most Powerful Moslem Ruler Is Expected to Renew His Fight for Rule of Turkey

LONDON, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—One effect of the action of the Turkish Nationalist government at Angora in relation to the Sultan will be a revival of the effort of the Emir of Afghanistan to claim the Caliphate, it is believed in diplomatic circles here, as the Emir is now the most powerful crowned Moslem ruler.

In any case the British Indian authorities feel that the action taken at Angora will undermine the Moslem agitation in India against the British, which has been based on alleged British mistreatment of the Sultan.

PARIS, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Strong representations are being made to the Turkish Nationalist government at Angora by the Allied powers on the necessity of Turkey living up to the letter of the Mudania armistice convention. The representations followed the discovery by French officers in eastern Thrace of attempts by the Turks to recruit additional forces estimated as high as 30,000 men.

Lift Ban on Dr. Holmes

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, was permitted to make a speech in a public school last night for the first time since his supposedly dangerous radicalism came up before the Board of Education in April, 1921. He celebrated the removal of the ban by delivering by far the most eloquent of the six addresses before the Labor party rally in Public School 34, East Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

Mr. Holmes declared that the economic conditions which had brought the major parties into existence had disappeared, bringing a consequent breaking down of the support. He found, on the other hand, that the various radical groups are drawing closer together in really strong labor parties. This, he said, is the one light in the darkness on every horizon.

Sultanate Stands, Says Prince Louis de Bourbon

Prince Louis de Bourbon, half-brother of King Alfonso of Spain, who returned recently from Angora, where he was Mustapha Kemal's guest for three weeks, said yesterday at the Bar

Heavy Fighting Rages in Many Irish Districts

Attack on Mulcahy's House in Dublin Part of Wide Move Which Keeps the Regular Forces Active

Citizens Flee From South

Republicans Burn Unionist Dwellings in Effort to Embarrass Free State

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Not since the heavy fighting of last June and July has there been so much activity on the part of the irregulars as developed to-day. The attack on General Mulcahy's house in Dublin last night was part of a general outbreak in which national troops were forced to fight in several areas which had been regarded as free from republican forces. The heaviest fighting was in County Louth, the scene of three earlier uprisings, where a battle raged all morning for the possession of the military barracks. The attacking forces entered about midnight and surrounded the barracks, opening fire with bombs and rifles. Later they continued the attack from the rooftops of surrounding houses which they occupied. The garrison refused to surrender, and after several hours of fighting the irregulars were beaten off without loss to the Free State troops.

Telegraph Service Wrecked

Several business houses and a number of private residences were badly damaged by the cross-fire, and scores of citizens fled from the battle area. There were no casualties reported among the citizens, and it is not known how the irregulars fared. When the attacking party withdrew they tore up large sections of railroad track and wrecked the telegraph service.

Sniping against Free State posts was reported in other quarters. One Free State soldier was killed at a railroad junction in Kildare. Here the attacking party tried to smash the signal station, but were driven off by the regular troops. At Dalkey, near Dublin, an engine was taken from a freight train and sent at full speed to destruction.

In Dublin to-day there were three raids on postoffices. About \$3,000 was taken from one station and smaller sums were seized at the other places. The outbreak is regarded as an attempt by De Valera's "government" to assert its power, as, coincident with the disorders, De Valera issued a proclamation ordering that the British parliamentary elections in Ulster be boycotted. As a matter of fact, the Free State had no intention of taking part in these elections, but the republican leader is not permitting himself to get out of the limelight on that account.

It is now clear that the Republicans are determined to challenge the authority of the Free State at every point. This is the policy adopted by the Sinn Feiners with so much success during the war with the British. The Republicans are still strong in Cork, Kerry and in parts of Limerick.

New Italian Government Pledges Internal Peace

ROME, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Italy's victory in the war, which will be observed to-morrow, the government has addressed a message to the people, pledging itself to the maintenance of internal peace.

"In memory of the great victory of our arms," says the message, "let the whole nation recover and adapt itself to the hard necessities of the moment. The government understands how to govern and will govern. All its energies will be directed to the maintenance of internal peace and increasing Italy's prestige abroad. Only by work, discipline and concord will the fatherland emerge from the present crisis to tread the path of prosperity and greatness."

The message is signed by Premier Mussolini.

Baron Avezzano Named as Italian Ambassador Here

Childs Pays Respects to Mussolini at Rome; Count Sforza Called Home; Arms Pact To Be Taken Up

ROME, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The appointment of Baron Avezzano as Ambassador to the United States to succeed Vittorio Rolandi-Ricci, was announced to-day.

Baron Avezzano was appointed Ambassador to the United States in October, 1919, to succeed V. Maschi di Celso, who died while in Washington. Before this appointment Baron Avezzano was Italian Minister to Greece. He was in Washington for about a year and was succeeded by Signor Rolandi-Ricci while in Italy on a leave of absence.

Baron Avezzano, since his departure from the United States, has undertaken several important missions for his government. He was in charge of the arrangements for the Genoa conference and later headed the Italian delegation to the Hague conference.

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the United States and remain there for a few months, finding the atmosphere of Rome rather unhealthy to him.

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Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc. ROME, Nov. 3.—Because of the warm personal friendship that has existed between Ambassador Childs, of the United States, and Premier Mussolini, the first visit of courtesy made to the new head of the Italian government by the American envoy, which occurred to-day, was of an informal and decidedly cordial character. The Ambassador refused to comment upon the visit, but it was learned on the best authority that the two discussed questions looking to closer bonds between Italy and the United States. Former Premier Nitti has decided to go to

the United States and remain there for a few months, finding the atmosphere of Rome rather unhealthy to him.

The new government leans toward parliamentary ratification of the Washington naval treaty as soon as possible, consistent with its program, which was explained in detail by the Premier at the convocation, which has been set for November 15. As the approval of the pact by the French government is expected in January, the Italian government may act before that time.

All signs so far indicate that the foreign policy of the Mussolini ministry will be one of peace and good will for all and it is believed that the serious differences between Italy and Jugoslavia will be ironed out in a satisfactory manner. D'Annunzio, who henceforth will be one of the government's chief advisers, is reported as having approved a program of conciliation.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Called for a conference by Premier Mussolini, Count Sforza, the Italian Ambassador, left here for Rome to-night.

Army Planes Damaged by Forced Landings in Missouri

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